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war started by Communist China would be confined only to Formosa or South Korea. The forces on these two fronts exist as a common part of the forces deterring possible Communist aggression in Southeast Asia.

The United States official asserted that the Chinese of Southeast Asia, with their great economic importance, would be much more likely to engage in internal subversion if they had no other focus for their Chinese loyalty than Communist China.

Mr. Dulles assailed the idea that United States forces in Asia should be parceled out for stationing in specific areas, such as Southeast Asia, where the United States had obligations. He said it was better to keep mobile power available at focal points to strike where attack would have the most effect.

However, the Secretary of State did not rule out the Bangkok conference a full exchange of views on how each Manila pact member could contribute to the security of the area.

Mr. Dulles urged the earliest possible consideration of the military problems of Southeast Asian defense by the military experts in the delegations to the Bangkok conference. He emphasized, however, that subversion was now a more immediate threat than armed aggression. He favored vigorous action in this connection with economic and other means.

Israeli hostilities in 1948-49. This could bring the United Nations into the picture without requiring the Communist Chinese to appear at the United Nations.

Dulles and Eden Confer
Special to The New York Times.
BANGKOK, Thailand, Feb. 23
Secretary of State Dulles and
Prime Minister Eden dined today

which he said had been hampering the solution of pressing political, economic and social problems for a long time.

To M. Depreux, who reproached M. Faure with France's belated position in developing atomic energy for peace, M. Faure answered that the French resources had not yet been great enough and asked if M. Depreux had expected him to produce for the Assembly an atomic submarine.

At the close of his statement M. Faure assumed a serious tone and mentioned again his friendship for M. Mendès-France. He said he knew that some reproached him with intervening to prevent the formation of a new party of the left. He said he did not think that new formations of that kind were destined to succeed.

"I know that many, even among my friends, do not approve of my making this attempt," he said.

He added he had been asked by President Coty to make the endeavor, and that since France's Government must go on, and that there must be a Premier, he had not refused.

The list of ministers he submitted was received in silence. Cabinet Choices Questioned.

The most criticized appointment was that of Paul Antier, Peasant leader from the center of France, to be Minister of the Merchant Marine. Some questioned the fitness of former Premier Antoine Pinay to become Foreign Minister since most of his career has been devoted to domestic questions.

Following is the new Cabinet:
Premier—Edgar Faure.
Minister Attached to Premier's Office—Gaston Pawlewski, Gaullist.
Foreign Affairs—Antoine Pinay, Independent.
Justice—Robert Schuman, Popular Republican.

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Interior—Maurice Bourges-Mauhoury, Radical.
Defense and Armed Forces—Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, Gaullist.
Finance—Pierre Pflimlin, Popular Republican.
Overseas—France—Pierre-Henri Teitgen, Popular Republican.
Education—Jean Berthoin, Radical.
Public Works, Transport and Tourism—Gen. Edouard Corniglion-Molinier, Gaullist.
Industry and Commerce—Andre Morice, Radical.
Agriculture—Jean Sourbet, Independent-Peasant.
Social Security—Paul Bacon, Popular Republican.
Reconstruction and Housing—Roger Duchet, Independent.
Public Health and Population—Bernard Lafay, Radical.
War Veterans—Raymond Triboulet, Gaullist.
Moroccan and Tunisian Affairs—Pierre July, Dissident Gaullist.
Merchant Marine—Paul Antier, Peasant.
Post and Telegraph—Edouard Bonnefous, Social and Democratic Resistance Union.
Secretary of State for Financial and Economic Affairs—Gilbert Jules, Radical.

Following is the breakdown by party:

| | Members | For | Against | Abstention | No Vote |
|---------------------------|---------|-----|---------|------------|---------|
| Communists | 94 | .. | 94 | .. | .. |
| Progressists | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Socialists | 105 | .. | 105 | .. | .. |
| Democratic and Republican | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Social Union | 23 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Radicals | 76 | 67 | .. | 8 | 1 |
| Popular | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Republicans | 84 | 76 | .. | 5 | 3 |
| Independents | 55 | 53 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Peasants | 28 | 28 | .. | .. | .. |
| Overseas | 21 | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| Independents | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| Gaullists | 72 | 59 | .. | 7 | 6 |
| A. R. S. | 33 | 29 | .. | 4 | .. |
| Unlisted | 13 | 4 | 6 | .. | 3 |
| Total | 624 | 369 | 210 | 28 | 17 |

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